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## Hawaiian Gazette.

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## FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD.

China Accepts British Ultimatum.  
Kansu Rebellion Spreading.

RIOTS IN TURKISH CAPITAL.  
Spanish Cruiser Sunk—A Cuban Shoots His Father—Late M. Pasteur Buried in State—Cholera Vaccination—A French Scandal—Fast Railway Time.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—It is officially stated that China has accepted the British ultimatum, and has degraded the Viceroy of Szechuen. An order has been issued preventing him from ever holding office again.

The Times, referring to the acceptance by China of the British ultimatum with respect to the Viceroy of Szechuen, states that it is unprecedented to degrade a Viceroy by Imperial edict, and the celerity of Chinese submission has astonished Europe.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 30.—The Kansu rebellion is spreading, and matters are taking a serious turn. Secret societies, with which China is studied, are actively co-operating. The object is believed to be the expulsion of the Manchou Dynasty, which has ruled China so long.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 1.—The leaders of the outrages in Swatow have been arrested, but only since the arrival of the German cruisers.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—France has received full satisfaction for the attack on the Mission and the assault on the Bishop at Szechuen.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—Professor D. Douglas doubts whether the Chinese are really acting straight in their ready acquiescence to the demand for the punishment of the Viceroy of Szechuen, because the Viceroy, Lin Ping Chang, is the same man who was degraded last year.

ATTACK ON ARMENIANS.  
Bloody Riots Take Place in Turkish Capital.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 3.—The Armenians in the Turkish capital attempted to march to the Grand Vizier's office to present a petition. The patriarch tried to dissuade them without avail, and the Armenians shouting "liberty or death" persisted in their march. Their advance was resisted by officials and a stubborn fight followed.

Major Shermet Bey, aid-de-camp to the Minister of Police, and several guards who tried to bar their way were shot. In the fray that followed one hundred and fifty people were killed or wounded, principally Armenians. Five hundred were arrested. The Sultan is reported to be in a state of panic. It is alleged that the Turkish troops slaughtered a number of the wounded in cold blood; also that the Armenians killed two judges in the law court.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 4.—The riots were resumed today. Students and the populace used bludgeons freely on the Armenians, fifty of whom were killed. The recent outbreak is believed to be part of a general rising planned by the Armenians six months ago and hinted at at the time. It is feared Turkish fanatics in revenge may attack Europeans, especially as the police are not likely to be able to control them. A section of the Armenians are taking refuge in the churches.

Said Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been dismissed, and Admiral Pasha has been appointed in his place. The latter is regarded as one of the best informed Turkish statesmen, in touch with European feeling, and is friendly to England.

OPPOSITION TO THE LORDS.  
Change of the Upper House Probable.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The reform of the House of Lords in the last few days has become a topic of principal discussion.

The speech of the Marquis of Londonderry at a banquet at Ripon last night, in which he admitted that the House of Lords is susceptible to improvement and expressed the hope that the Unionists would grapple with the question, was heartily welcomed by the Unionist press and appears to confirm the statement published in the Daily Chronicle yesterday morning, that the conservative leaders meditate introducing a measure in favor of the reform of the House of Lords.

It is suggested, however, that there is a possibility that this is another scheme emanating from the Irish domination by Joseph Chamberlain, with a view to further "dishonoring" the Radicals. The latter, however, would consent to no reform which would leave the House of Lords in existence with the power of rejecting or modifying bills adopted by the House of Commons. It is thought possible, however, that the Radicals might be induced to accept as an alternative of abolition some reform measure which would leave the Lords the mere power of referendum to the people regarding any bill which they might decline to accept.

Vaccination for Cholera.  
LONDON, Sept. 30.—Professor Haffkin is returning to Europe after a residence of three years in India, where at his own expense he inoculated upwards of 40,000 people against cholera. Indian officials confirm the efficacy of his process, though during the cholera epidemic in Lucknow the proportion of deaths of persons inoculated was similar to those not treated by the Professor's process.

MORE TROUBLE IN BRAZIL.  
Effort to Force President Moraes to Resign.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The Herald's correspondent in Rio Janeiro cables that great excitement reigns in the House of Deputies and the members have even engaged in personal encounters of some severity on the floor of the House. The trouble is over the question of granting amnesty to rebels in Rio Grand De Sul. It is openly charged in the public press in Rio Janeiro that the inert conduct of the police in quelling the disgraceful disorders is due to the insidious persuasion of the Jacobin party, with whom it is alleged the department is in league.

The object of malcontents, it is said, is to force the resignation of President Moraes. In view of the seriousness of the situation a meeting of the friends of Moraes in the Senate and House has been called to the effect, if possible, to compromise, permitting the passage of a measure granting amnesty with some restrictions, and preventing any excuse for the resignation of the President. It is regarded in official circles as extremely improbable that accord can be reached between the angry factions.

Annexation of Cuba.  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The Governors of eleven of the American States advocate the recognition of the Cuban rebels, and some advise the annexation of the island.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—A mass meeting demanded the recognition by the United States of the Cuban belligerents. Resolutions were passed expressing sympathy with the struggle for independence. The Mayor presided, and the Governor of Illinois was favorable to the objects of the meeting.

Wreck of a Spanish Cruiser.  
HAVANNA, Oct. 2.—The Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon has been wrecked off the Cuban coast. The crew were saved. The rebels claim that they torpedoed her. The Cristobal Colon was an iron unprotected cruiser, carrying 11 guns, and rigged as a bark. She was built at Cadiz in 1887, and was of the following dimensions: Length, 210 feet; beam, 32 feet; depth, 12.5 feet; tonnage (displacement), 1130; horse-power, 1500; speed, 14 knots.

An Engineering Triumph.  
LONDON, Sept. 27.—The new bridge over the Danube at Tchernavoda, in Roumania, which has been built at a cost of 34,000,000 francs (£1,360,000) was formally opened yesterday with great ceremony by the King of Roumania.

The bridge with its approaches is 3628 metres (nearly 4000 yards) in length, and the highest point above the level of the river is 30 metres (about 95 feet). The structure is regarded as one of the engineering triumphs of the century.

Preparing for Cholera.  
SAN DIEGO, Sept. 28.—Surgeon McKay, in charge of the San Diego quarantine station, today received plans and specifications for a complete fumigating apparatus, with orders to advertise for bids immediately. The plant will be put in at once, the work being hurried on account of danger from cholera.

The Pacific Cable.  
MELBOURNE, Oct. 1.—The Premier has received replies from different colonies to his request asking them to co-operate with Mr. Gillies with a view to giving effect to the recommendation of the Hobart Postal Convention in regard to the Pacific cable.

The South Australia and West Australian Governments decline to accede. Tasmania is unable to undertake financial responsibility. The other colonies accept Mr. Turner's proposal.

American Negro Question.  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The South Carolina Convention, fearing the growing political power of the negroes, propose that they should be disfranchised if they omit to register. It is estimated there are sixty thousand and a half negroes in the State. It is also suggested that steps should be taken to prevent the education of negroes in the future as an additional barrier to their ability to become voters.

French Railway Scandal.  
PARIS, Oct. 2.—Senator Maguier, editor of L'Evenement, who was charged with accepting a bribe of 100,000 francs in connection with the South of France railway scandal, and was said to have escaped from Paris concealed in a basket containing dirty linen, has returned to Paris. He was immediately arrested and will be charged with the offence.

Very Rapid Railroading.  
SYRACUSE (N. Y.), Sept. 25.—The New York Central has again broken the record for fast time. This morning a special, consisting of three coaches drawn by locomotive No. 569, left Albany at 6 o'clock and arrived here at 8:12, making the run of 148 miles in 132 minutes. This beats the world's record for the distance.

A Burns Anniversary.  
LONDON, Sept. 28.—Next year is the centenary of the death of Robert Burns, and it is in that connection proposed to hold an exhibition of relics of the poet at the Institute of Fine Arts in Glasgow. The corporation of the city has already voted £250 toward the project.

The Late M. Pasteur.  
PARIS, Oct. 1.—M. Pasteur wishing to be buried in the "Institut Pasteur," his widow has declined the offer for his remains to be placed in the Pantheon, although she accepts a service in Notre Dame.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—M. Pasteur will receive a State funeral and President Faure will attend.

The Mombassa Revolt.  
ZANZIBAR, Oct. 3.—Eighty British tars burned the rebel camp at Mombassa. The chief, Mbarus, escaped, and is now being pursued by a party of sailors from the Phoebe.

A Father Shot Dead by His Son.  
HAVANNA, Sept. 29.—The captain of a company of Cuban volunteers met his own son at the head of a band of insurgents. The son shot his father dead, and routed the volunteers.

Austrian Cabinet to be Formed.  
VIENNA, Oct. 3.—Count Badeni, Governor of Galicia, has succeeded in forming a Cabinet to replace the one over which Prince Windischgratz presided, but recently resigned.

Agitation in Japan.  
TOKYO, Sept. 30.—Popular discontent at the withdrawal of Japan from the Liaotung Peninsula is increasing. Plots are on foot against Ministers.

Massing of Russian Troops.  
ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 2.—The Government have decided to mass 90,000 troops at Vladivostok before spring.

THE BELGIC.  
Extracts From a Private Letter Sent by a Passenger.

The following is an extract from a letter from one of the passengers of the Belgic, which recently went ashore at Suosaki, on the east point of the Bay of Tokio:

"There was a heavy sea at the time, and a strong current running as the vessel struck, so she went well up on the sand."

"So slight was the first contact that some of the passengers did not feel it, and only when the engines were stopped and she began to bump through heavy rollers striking her were they aware of what had happened. The lifeboats were got ready, and in doing this the second officer, Mr. Bickman, was lost."

"It appears that the vessel had a considerable list, and while the second officer was getting out a lifeboat on the weather side a big sea swept over the vessel and carried Bickman off his feet, dashing him against the ship's side. He was apparently rendered helpless by the blow, for when lifebuoys were thrown to him he failed to hold fast to one that he had caught, and, sinking, was swept away and seen no more."

"The purser, accompanied by two foreign and one Japanese passengers, shortly after got ashore in one of the boats, and proceeding to the telegraph office in Yokohama, whence assistance was sent as soon as possible."

"A steamer was quickly dispatched, with anchors, hawsers and other necessary appliances, taking in tow several lighters and a large number of coolies to lighten the vessel. The passengers, mails and treasure were brought up to Yokohama next day, without accident or loss, and as the next wind then chopped round to the north the sea rapidly went down and the Belgic now lies quietly on the sand. It has been ascertained that her bottom is uninjured, and if the weather continues fine there is no doubt she will be speedily removed from her present perilous position."

FEAT OF A BLOOMER GIRL.  
Miss Annie Londonderry's Tour of the World.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 25.—Miss Annie Londonderry arrived in this city yesterday morning after a trip around the world on a bicycle. Miss Londonderry is nursing a broken arm, the result of a bad fall sustained in one of the Western towns.

On June 26, 1894, Miss Londonderry started on her trip around the world. She was given a good send-off by several hundred friends, who were at the State House when the start was made. Her trip, she says, was made upon a wager. She was to receive \$10,000 if she finished the journey in fifteen months, and she feels proud of the record she has made. On Thursday, September 12th, the journey came to an end in Chicago, fourteen days ahead of the time allowed.

In addition to the purse of \$10,000, which she says was handed over to her by the parties making the wager, Miss Londonderry also accumulated \$5000 from lectures given in several countries and also by participating in exhibitions of bicycle riding.

Her experience in riding a bicycle was very limited, having taken her first lesson on the day she was to begin her long journey. She soon mastered the wheel, however, and after a few days' riding had very little trouble in getting over the roads. During all of her long trip Miss Londonderry says she met with a royal reception, particularly in Paris, where she was given a grand reception and also made considerable money by lecturing.

Workers in the interest of Kawai-ahao have not been idle. They are now planning for the arrangement of the interior of the church.

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CRANSTOWN AND MULLER.  
E. P. Davis, Q. C., Arrives by the Mariposa Yesterday.

LOOKING FOR EVIDENCE HERE.  
Vancouverites Not Interested in the Case—Johnston's Case Discontinued.

Cranston and Muller Working in a Big Lumber Company Up North.

E. P. Davis, Q. C., of Vancouver, British Columbia, and wife are guests at the Hawaiian Hotel. Mr. Davis, it will be remembered, is the attorney sent here by the Canadian and Australian Steamship Co. to take testimony in the suit of Cranston and Muller for receiving them aboard the steamer Warrimoo against their respective and individual wills when the Government decided to send them away after the January riots. For this breach of etiquette and international law the men ask damages in all kinds of money. To see that they do not get it, or rather to ascertain the grounds on which they ask damages, is the object of Mr. Davis' mission to Honolulu. He is a member of the firm of Davis, Marshall, Macneill and Abbott, of Vancouver, who are attorneys for the Canadian Pacific Railway, and his connection with this case is due to the relationship between the C. P. R. and the steamer company. Mr. Davis' knowledge of the case for which his firm are attorneys is limited to rumors and a few documents which he had access to at Vancouver; he has seen none of the testimony taken here and upon which was based the grounds for deporting the men. Yesterday he called informally on Minister Hatch and Mr. W. A. Kinney; today he will probably get down to business but the taking of testimony for his clients, by the marshal will not begin until Monday.

Speaking of the case Mr. Davis said: "There are only two men in the suit now, Cranston and Muller. Johnson's case was discontinued through his neglect or inability to furnish security for the costs. The case however does not imply a dropping of the case altogether; if he wishes to, he can bring it up again at any time by paying or furnishing security for the costs up to the time of discontinuance. The impression prevails at Vancouver that the little money Johnson has is being used by the other two in pressing their suit and his action will depend entirely upon the outcome of the others."

In response to the question as to how the case would be tried he replied: "A case of this character always goes before a special jury and it is no doubt from this fact that the suit is brought. From what I have learned, and without being prejudiced in favor of my clients, I cannot see the slightest grounds for bringing it, but one can never tell the result of a lawsuit. No! the fact of Vancouver being a British colony will have no effect whatever in obtaining a fair jury for, as you know, neither of the plaintiffs are British citizens. Only since I arrived here I have heard that many of the British residents here are not in accord with your Government, if this the case it would be natural for the people here to get the impression that the jury might favor Cranston and Muller, because upon this suit will probably depend their case against your Government for damages. I can assure you," continued Mr. Davis, "that politics will not enter the case at all. As a matter of fact, the people in Vancouver rarely discuss the political situation of Hawaii and very few of them take enough interest in your affairs to discuss them. You might suppose that this case had been the subject of conversation by every one up there, but it hasn't; people do not care enough about it, and I have never heard it talked about by any but a few solicitors, who are naturally interested in everything which savors of law."

As to the character of the men in this case, I know very little of them; just before I left Johnson returned from England, whether he had gone regarding his case, and Muller and Cranston were working for the British Columbia Mills, Timber and Trading Company. We hear very little of them; they are there now and will probably remain until the case is decided, which will probably be in January. Wilson and Campbell, two very able lawyers, are looking after their interests, but I have no doubt of the final outcome of the case."

Mr. Davis left Vancouver with his wife six weeks ago on the Warrimoo and reached this port about the time the quarantine was placed on the city. Rather than take chances with a disease so serious as this was supposed to be, they continued their voyage to Fiji, remaining there two weeks visiting the islands and afterward going over to Apia. They will remain here until the arrival of the first steamer for the Sound.

Workers in the interest of Kawai-ahao have not been idle. They are now planning for the arrangement of the interior of the church.

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